



(43) 國際公開日  
2005 年 6 月 2 日 (02.06.2005)

**PCT**

(10) 国際公開番号  
**WO 2005/050176 A1**

- (51) 国際特許分類<sup>7</sup>: G01N 21/35  
 ミアナ (TSENKOVA, Roumlana) [BG/JP]; 〒6580064  
 兵庫県神戸市東灘区鴛子ヶ原 2-9-2 3 Hyogo (JP).

(21) 国際出願番号: PCT/JP2004/016680

(22) 国際出願日: 2004 年 11 月 10 日 (10.11.2004)

(25) 国際出願の言語: 日本語

(26) 国際公開の言語: 日本語

(30) 優先権データ:  
 特願 2003-379517  
 2003 年 11 月 10 日 (10.11.2003) JP

(71) 出願人 (米国を除く全ての指定国について): 財団法人 新産業創造研究機構 (ZADANHOZIN SINSANGYOSAZOKENKYUKIKO) [JP/JP]; 〒6500047  
 兵庫県神戸市中央区港島南町 1 丁目 5-2 Hyogo (JP).

(72) 発明者; および  
 (75) 発明者/出願人 (米国についてのみ): ツェンコヴァル

(74) 代理人: 島農 実, 外 (TORISU, Minoru et al.); 〒6500024 兵庫県神戸市中央区海岸通 8 番地 神港ビル 6 階 Hyogo (JP).

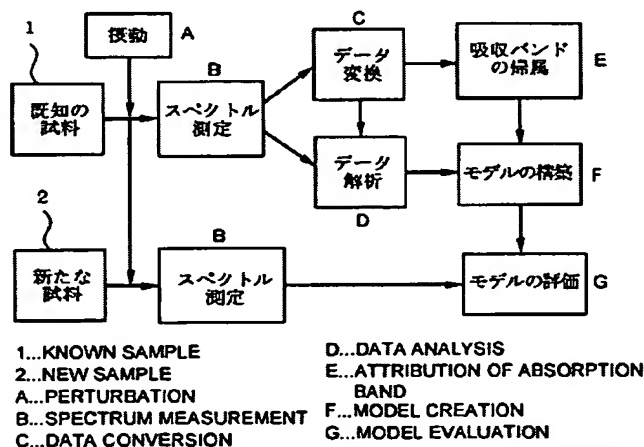
(81) 指定国 (表示のない限り、全ての種類の国内保護が可能): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MY, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW.

(84) 指定国 (表示のない限り、全ての種類の広域保護が可能): ARIPO (BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW), ユーラシア (AM, AZ, BY,

(棉葉有)

(54) Title: VISIBLE/NEAR-INFRARED SPECTROMETRY AND ITS DEVICE

(54) 発明の名称: 可視光・近赤外分光分析方法及びその装置



(57) **Abstract:** [PROBLEMS] A visible/near-infrared spectrometry and its device for determining the components of a sample and the characteristics of the components of the sample by using visible light and/or near-infrared light in the wavelength band from 400 nm to 2,500 nm. This spectrometry and device enable determination that has been conventionally difficult, high-accuracy component characteristic determination, detection of an ultralow concentration component, and real-time determination of a component characteristic, the structure or function of a biomacromolecule and their variations. [MEANS FOR SOLVING PROBLEMS] The spectrum of a sample is measured while adding a predetermined condition to the sample and giving water activating perturbations (WAP) to the sample, thereby causing the response spectrum to change and detecting transition of the response spectrum. With this, by conducting spectrum analysis or multivariate analysis, the components of the sample and/or the characteristics of the components can be determined.

〔統葉有〕

ATTACHMENT "A"

WFO 2005/050176 A1

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**